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The present invention provides (with reference to Figure 1) a mobile telephone carrying casing (10) which can encase, contain and protect a mobile telephone carried thereby. The carrying casing (10) is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists wholly or principally of a rigid plastics material. The carrying casing (10) comprises at least two parts defining front and rear components (11, 12), the front component (11) encasing the front face of the mobile telephone and the rear component (12) encasing the rear face of the mobile telephone. The front and rear components (11, 12) meet in a line spaced apart from the front and rear faces of these components. The carrying casing (10) allows a user to operate the encased mobile telephone whilst carried in the carrying casing (10). The carrying casing (10) may additionally comprise electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation. The present invention also provides a method of encasing, containing and protecting a mobile telephone, and of screening electromagnetic radiation emitted by the mobile telephone.

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A MOBILE TELEPHONE CARRYING CASING

The present invention relates to a mobile telephone carrying casing.

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In the past it has been recognised that the exterior of a mobile telephone is subject to considerable wear and tear in use. To improve the situation, mobile telephone carrying casings have been produced which encase the mobile telephone and offer some protection against wear and tear. The mobile telephone carrying casings also help prevent the mobile telephone encased in the carrying casing from becoming dirty. The carrying casings tend to be fairly low-cost items which can be replaced periodically. To date, mobile telephone carrying casings have typically been made of either leather or imitation leather. While these mobile telephone carrying casings do offer some protection to the mobile telephones encased therein, they are themselves not particularly hardwearing. In addition, the use of leather or imitation leather restricts the choice of colour and design. Furthermore, the carrying casings in current use do not significantly inhibit the escape of electromagnetic radiation or other potentially harmful waveforms.

The present invention provides, in a first aspect, a mobile telephone carrying casing which can encase, contain and protect a mobile telephone carried thereby, wherein:

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the casing is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists wholly or principally of a rigid plastics material;

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the casing comprises at least two parts, defining

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front and rear components, the front component encasing the front face of the mobile telephone and the rear component encasing the rear face of the mobile telephone, the components meeting in a line spaced apart from the front and rear faces of these components; and

the casing allows a user to operate the encased mobile telephone whilst carried in the casing.

Preferably, no part of the encased mobile telephone extends beyond the carrying casing. Preferably, the front and rear components meet in a plane substantially parallel to the front and rear faces.

Preferably, the front and rear components are attached by connecting means. Preferably, the connecting means include hinges.

Preferably, the two parts of the mobile telephone carrying casing are releasably attached by connecting means. Preferably, the connecting means comprises one or more clips located on one or more of the components which fasten to opposing mating hooks or recesses provided on another component.

Advantageously, the connecting means comprises a tongue and groove arrangement, with one or more tongues provided on one or more of the components which are slidably held in one or more grooves provided on another component.

Preferably, the carrying casing is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means. Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means provides

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a shield positioned between a head of a user and the encased mobile telephone. Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means causes attenuation of the electromagnetic radiation only on the side of the casing nearest a head of a user, the electromagnetic radiation being free to radiate from the remainder of the casing without attenuation.

Advantageously, the electromagnetic radiation screening means is selectively incorporated in one or more desired regions of the casing.

Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means comprises a coating on one or more surfaces of one or more of the components of the carrying casing. Preferably, the coating comprises metallic particles. Advantageously these metallic particles are nickel, copper, silver, or gold. Preferably the coating comprises metallic particles which are alloys of two or more metals. Preferably, the coating is a paint. Preferably, the coating is sprayed on a surface of the carrying casing.

In a further preferred embodiment, the electromagnetic radiation screening means comprises a mesh. Preferably, the mesh comprises a metal or an alloy of metal. Advantageously, the mesh comprises a composite material. Preferably, the mesh comprises apertures whose maximum dimension is less than one half of a wavelength of the smallest wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted by the carried mobile telephone.

Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means provided in the casing forms a screen

between a head of a user and the sources of electromagnetic radiation in the carried mobile telephone.

5 Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means is selectively positioned in the casing so that it does not impair the function of the mobile telephone.

10 Advantageously, the mobile telephone carrying casing comprises an aperture for alignment with an earpiece of the mobile telephone carried thereby. Preferably, a mobile telephone carrying casing comprises an aperture for alignment with a microphone
15 of a mobile telephone carried thereby. Preferably, the mobile telephone carrying casing comprises an aperture through which volume control keys of the carried mobile telephone are accessible. In a preferred embodiment, the mobile telephone carrying
20 casing comprises an aperture through which a display screen of the carried mobile telephone can be viewed.

 Preferably, the mobile telephone carrying casing comprises an aperture through which an aerial from a
25 mobile telephone can project. Preferably, the mobile telephone carrying casing comprises an aperture through which the mobile can be recharged.

 Preferably, at least one of the above mentioned
30 apertures is shielded by at least one cover. Preferably, these covers are retractable. Advantageously, these covers are provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation.

Preferably, the mobile telephone carrying casing is injection moulded from a thermo-plastic, such as ABS or ABS/Polycarbonate blend.

5 In a further preferred embodiment, the mobile telephone carrying casing comprises a membrane key pad and a number of apertures through which the membrane key pad can project, thus enabling activation of the keys located on the encased mobile telephone by
10 depression of the keys on the membrane key pad. Preferably, the membrane key pad is attached to the remainder of the carrying casing. Preferably, at least one of the apertures is shielded by at least one cover. Preferably, the cover is retractable.

15 Preferably, the membrane keypad is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation.

20 Preferably, at least one of the exterior surfaces of the mobile telephone carrying casing contains grooves which ease gripping and thus opening of one component of the casing from another component of the casing.

25 Advantageously, the mobile telephone carrying casing comprises attachment means for attaching the carrying casing to clothing of a user. Preferably, the attachment means can attach the carrying casing to
30 a belt of the user, or to a holster located in a fixed place, such as the dashboard of a car.

35 In a second aspect, the present invention provides a mobile telephone carrying casing which can encase, contain, and protect a mobile telephone

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carried thereby, wherein:

the casing is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists wholly or principally of a rigid plastics material;

5 the casing comprises at least two parts which can be separated to allow introduction of a mobile telephone between the parts and joined together to encase the introduced mobile telephone;

10 at least one part is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means; and

the casing allows a user to operate the encased mobile telephone whilst carried in the casing.

15 Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means provides a shield positioned between a head of a user and the encased mobile telephone.

20 Preferably, the electromagnetic radiation screening means causes attenuation of the electromagnetic radiation only on the side of the casing nearest a head of a user, the electromagnetic radiation being free to radiate from the remainder of the casing without attenuation.

25 Preferably, the at least two casing parts define front and rear components, the front component encasing the front face of the mobile telephone and the rear component encasing the rear face of the mobile telephone, the components meeting in a line
30 spaced apart from the front and rear faces of these components.

35 Preferably, the electromagnetic shielding means comprises a coating on a surface of one of the parts.

Preferably, the coating comprises an RF conductive coating. Preferably the coating is sprayed on a interior surface.

5 In a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided use of the mobile telephone carrying case described above to encase, contain and protect a mobile telephone, the mobile telephone already having a casing which is an integral part of the mobile
10 telephone.

In a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of encasing, containing and protecting a mobile telephone, and of screening
15 electromagnetic radiation emitted by the mobile telephone, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a carrying casing which is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists wholly or principally of a
20 rigid plastics material, the casing comprising at least two separable parts having connecting means and an electromagnetic screening means,

separating the casing into the at least two parts;

25 introducing the mobile telephone to be carried into one of the separated parts; and

joining the at least two parts to encase the mobile telephone and using the connecting means to secure the casing; wherein:

30 the method allows a user to operate the mobile telephone whilst carried in the casing; and

the electromagnetic screening means attenuates electromagnetic radiation emitted by the carried mobile telephone.

It should be appreciated that when the word rigid is used in the specification, it does not imply that the material is completely rigid, and instead the material can have some flexibility provided that it is capable of being self-supporting and is certainly more rigid than a sheet of leather or a sheet of imitation leather; i.e. it is not a pliable sheet material.

The mobile telephone carrying casing provided by the present invention is both sturdy and hard wearing to protect the encased mobile telephone against wear and tear, and also offers a large variety of alternatives in terms of colour and design. The carrying casing may additionally incorporate screening means to inhibit the escape of electromagnetic radiation generated by a carried mobile telephone in the direction of a user.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mobile telephone carrying casing according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figure 1, showing the carrying casing separated into two parts;

Figure 3 is a different perspective view of the two separated parts of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figures 1 and 2, showing the interior surfaces of the carrying casing parts;

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the lower portion of a rear part of carrying casing according to the present invention, showing an alternative clip arrangement used to releasably join

the two parts of the carrying casing;

Figure 5 shows in detail the two carrying casing parts joined together using the clip arrangement of Figure 4;

5 Figure 6 is a top plan view of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figures 1 to 3;

Figure 7 is a side elevation view of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figures 1 to 3 and 6;

10 Figure 8 is a front elevation view of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figures 1 to 3, 6 and 7;

Figure 9 is a rear perspective view from above of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figures 1 to 3 and 6 to 8;

15 Figure 10 is plan view of a membrane key pad which may be inserted or attached to a mobile telephone carrying casing according to the present invention;

20 Figure 11 is a perspective view of the separated parts of a mobile telephone carrying casing before assembly, shown with the rear part carrying a mobile telephone; and

25 Figure 12 is a perspective view of the mobile telephone carrying casing of Figure 11, together with the membrane key pad of Figure 10, shown carrying the mobile telephone.

Referring first to Figure 1, the present invention can be seen to comprise a mobile telephone carrying casing 10 which is formed of rigid plastics material, most preferably from ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) plastic, or an ABS/Polycarbonate blend, which is a tough material with good resistance to impact, even at low temperatures, and which can be printed on without pretreatment. In this particular embodiment, as can best be seen in Figure 12, the

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carrying casing 10 can be seen to fully encase a carried mobile telephone 50 so that no part of the mobile telephone 50 extends beyond the carrying casing 10. In fact, the mobile telephone carrying casing 10 comprises essentially two parts, a front component 11 and a rear component 12, which meet and can be releasably joined in a line spaced apart from the front and rear faces of these components 11, 12. Although the join between the front and rear components 11, 12 is shown to be a straight line, this need not necessarily be so and may instead be, for example, of castellated or sinusoidal form.

Figures 2 and 3 show the mobile telephone carrying casing 10 separated into its two parts, front component 11 and rear component 12. Numerous apertures are visible, some defined by the joining of the components 11, 12. For example, aperture 15 allows the display screen of a mobile telephone (not shown) to be viewed. Apertures 16, 17 may be used for alignment with a microphone or earpiece of a mobile telephone. Aperture 18 may be used to give access to the base of a mobile telephone for recharging a battery or for connecting an accessory such as a hands-free lead. Aperture 19 may be used to give access to volume control keys or other function keys of a mobile telephone. Aperture 20 enables a function light of a mobile telephone to be viewed. Apertures 25 allow the membrane key pad 35 of Figure 10 to protrude therethrough enabling activation of the keys of a mobile telephone through depression of the keys 36 of the membrane key pad 35. The membrane key pad 35 protects the keys of a mobile telephone which are relatively expensive and complicated to replace, unlike those of the membrane key pad 35.

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In order to fully encase and protect a carried mobile telephone 50, the apertures provided in the carrying casing 10 may be provided with shields or removable covers. Aperture 15, in particular, may be fitted with a transparent shield 21 to protect the display unit of a mobile telephone. Alternatively, the membrane key pad 35 may incorporate a protective translucent portion 37 to overlay the display unit of a mobile telephone. All other apertures 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 may be provided with removable covers (not shown). These covers may, for example, be manufactured from a resilient pliable material such as rubber or silicone and shaped for effective sealing upon insertion into the respective apertures 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

It will be appreciated that the internal surfaces of the mobile telephone carrying casing 10 must conform to the external shape of a carried mobile telephone 50. Therefore, each carrying casing 10 is specific to one particular model of mobile telephone, there being different carrying casing 10 versions available for each model of mobile telephone (unless, of course, different models of mobile telephone are substantially similar geometrically). Accordingly, apertures 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 will vary in number, shape and position on different versions of the carrying casing 10 to accommodate the range of different mobile telephones available. Also, in an alternative embodiment, the carrying casing 10 may be provided with additional apertures to enable parts of a mobile telephone to extend therethrough, such as, for example, an extendable antenna.

The front and rear components 11, 12 may be

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connected in several ways. In Figures 2, 4 and 5, the carrying casing 10 is simply provided with clips 30 which locate in corresponding recesses provided in the opposing component. A plurality of clips 30 may be provided to join the rear component 12 to the front component 11 at various locations along the mating edges. The clips 30 may of course project from the mating edges of either one of the front component 11 or rear component 12, or indeed both, as long as they are suitably positioned with respect to receiving recesses in the opposing component. As can best be seen in Figures 4 and 5, clips 30 are shown to be a moulded part of the front or rear component 11, 12, although only joined to the respective component 11, 12 along the base of clip 30. The outer surface of clip 30 may be provided with grooves 35 which ease gripping of the clip 30. Thus, depression of clip 30 at a location 28 will move the head 27 of clip 30 out of the recess and thus disengage clip 30, allowing for separation of front and rear components 11, 12 respectively.

Alternatively, as can be seen in Figure 3, a clip 30, tabs 32 and corresponding recesses 31, 33 are provided. Clip 30 is conveniently located on the front component 11 towards the top of the carrying casing 10. A corresponding recess 31 is provided on rear component 12 in which clip 30 locates. Tabs 32 are used in conjunction with recesses 33 to provide an interlocking arrangement which permits the carrying casing parts 11, 12 to be brought together into abutment at a portion below tabs 32, whereupon the carrying casing parts 11, 12 are rotated towards each other so as to close the carrying casing 10. When fully closed, clip 30 is received by recess 31 and

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thus holds the front and rear components 11, 12 in a closed condition until clip 30 is released from recess 31 as described above.

5 Alternative connecting means may be used in conjunction with, or instead of, clips 30 or tabs 32. For example, a tongue and groove arrangement may be employed by providing the edges of the respective front and rear components 11, 12 with portions or
10 continuous lengths of respective protrusions and recesses such that the two components 11, 12 may be brought together into abutment in a perpendicular direction, and then slid in opposite longitudinal directions so as to interlock. Additionally, a clip
15 30 or button may be provided which is activated when the two components 11, 12 are fully interlocked. Such an arrangement is well known in the art for attaching a battery to a mobile telephone. Alternatively, hinges may be used in conjunction with clips 30, 32.

20 As can be seen in the Figures, and as described above, the inside of the carrying casing 10 generally conforms to the shape of a mobile telephone such that there is limited relative movement between the encased
25 mobile telephone 50 and the carrying casing 10. Optionally, as can be seen in Figures 3 and 4, a number of ridges 40 may be provided on the internal surface of the rear component 12. These aid in securing a mobile telephone within the carrying casing
30 10. In addition, their limited contact area with the mobile telephone reduces the amount of conduction of heat away from the mobile telephone and to the user via the carrying casing 10, thus increasing comfort for the user, particularly during extended periods of
35 use. Furthermore, air which is present in the space

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between the mobile telephone and the carrying casing 10 may provide for convection of heat away from the mobile telephone.

5 The mobile telephone carrying casing 10 is more resistant to wear than leather or imitation leather carrying casings known in the art, and can be made of many different colours and designs. Thus, the carrying casing 10 of the present invention can be
10 made aesthetically pleasing.

 In particular, the rigid plastics material of the carrying casing 10 can be printed on without pretreatment, enabling a number of surface finish
15 treatments to be applied following manufacture. These treatments may include spraying or dipping the front and rear components 11, 12 in paint or applying decals or transfers. Alternatively, the carrying casing 10 may simply be produced in a desired colour by
20 selection of appropriately coloured raw materials, or by applying a colouring during the manufacturing process. Also, recently developed techniques enable intricate and vivid artworks to be applied to moulded plastics articles as part of a mass manufacturing
25 process. One such process is that of Keytech and is the subject of UK patent number 2120169. The Keytech process is a thermostatic printing process which enables a sharply detailed, vibrant multicolour artwork to be reproduced exactly and repeatedly.
30 Multiple colour dyes are applied using heat and pressure to penetrate up to 6 mils into the carrying casing 10 with precise registration and clarity. The resulting artwork impregnates the carrying casing 10 in such a way that it is indelible and therefore
35 extremely resistant to scratching and general wear and

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tear experienced by the carrying casing 10.

Referring now to Figures 6, 7 and 9, the mobile telephone carrying casing 10 can be seen to be provided with an attachment means 45 on, for example, the rear component 12 to enable attachment to clothing of a user. For instance, the attachment means 45 may comprise a hook or belt clip which could be provided on the rear component 12 in order to enable the carrying casing 10 to be hooked onto a belt of a user or to a holster located in a fixed place, such as the dashboard of a car.

In the embodiment shown, a mobile telephone will be removed from the carrying casing 10 when a battery needs replacing, although it would be possible to design a carrying casing 10 with an aperture in the rear component 12 permitting battery replacement. Furthermore, the rear component 12 may itself be made in two portions such that one portion may be designed to cover the battery. This battery covering portion would then be easily removable in its entirety, or may be moved out of the way by the use of a hinge or sliding arrangement attaching it to the remaining portion of the rear component 12. This would facilitate quick and easy removal and replacement of a battery. Likewise, the front component 11 may also be formed of separate attachable portions so as to facilitate access to the keys, display screen or other functions of a mobile telephone which would otherwise be encased.

The front and/or rear components 11, 12 may additionally provide a screening function so as to limit exposure of a user to electromagnetic radiation

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generated by a mobile telephone. The effects upon the human body of electromagnetic radiation generated by mobile telephones has been the subject of considerable debate. It has been intimated that emissions from mobile telephones may be detrimental to human health. In the absence of conclusive evidence either way, the applicant considers it prudent to limit exposure of a user by incorporating materials known to be effective in screening electromagnetic radiation within parts of the carrying casing 10.

The applicant has established in tests that coating the carrying casing 10 with an RF (radio frequency) conductive paint comprising metallic particles such as nickel, copper, silver, gold or mixtures or alloys thereof is effective in attenuating the field strength of electromagnetic radiation measured at near and far field locations by up to approximately 70 to 90%. In particular, a nickel coating was found to attenuate the electromagnetic radiation field strength by up to 90%.

There are two key parameters to consider when providing an effective screening coating; the conductivity and the thickness of the coating. The greater the conductivity of the coating, the greater the attenuation of electromagnetic radiation. Also, for the coating to be effective, there must be a deposit of at least one 'skin depth' (i.e. at least one particle thickness) of coating. Typically, the carrying casing 10 is provided with a coating thickness in the range of 25-50 μ m, which provides up to 10 skin depths dependent upon the size of particle used in the coating.

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To ensure good screening, the entire interior surface of front component 11 is covered with conductive paint, typically by spray coating. It is preferable to cover the interior surface with paint since it is less liable to wear and because the paint does not interfere with aesthetic exterior surface coatings which can be applied. The inward facing surface of the membrane key pad 35 can also be covered with conductive paint to minimise electromagnetic radiation emissions from the carrying casing 10. Likewise, any shield 21 or covers provided for apertures 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 may be coated with conductive paint. However, even if left uncoated, certain apertures (e.g. 17, 18) do not necessarily compromise the integrity of the screening provided by the conductive paint. The critical parameter is the dimension of one half of a wavelength of the electromagnetic radiation generated by a mobile telephone. Electromagnetic radiation cannot pass through a screening element having apertures whose maximum dimensions are less than one half of the wavelength of the shortest wavelength electromagnetic radiation. Screening elements such as nickel wire mesh and other metallic meshes exploit this physical characteristic in applications such as the doors of microwave ovens. In such an application, electromagnetic radiation is substantially contained within the oven by the mesh contained within the door, yet it is possible to look through the mesh to see inside the oven. Electromagnetic radiation emitted by mobile telephones is typically in the frequency range 500 Mhz to 2 Ghz, but is preferably 950 Mhz or 1.5 Ghz. Corresponding electromagnetic radiation wavelengths fall in the range of 0.01 to 0.02m. Thus, an aperture in the conductive paint of less than

0.005m will not compromise the attenuation achieved.

It is most important to coat the front component 11 since this faces a head of a user and provides a shield directly between the source of the electromagnetic radiation and the head of a user. Whilst it is preferable that the inner surfaces of front component 11 and associated shield 21 and covers be coated in order to minimise damage to the coating, screening is equally effective when the coating is applied to the corresponding outer surfaces, either instead of, or as well as, a coating applied to interior surfaces.

Whilst field strengths and electromagnetic radiation emissions vary from mobile telephone to mobile telephone, it is generally understood that the primary sources of radiation are the antenna and the power pack of a mobile telephone. By completely coating the front component 11, the membrane keypad 35, and the shield 21 of aperture 15, the head of the user is entirely screened from the sources of electromagnetic radiation. Whilst this arrangement provides effective screening in the direction of the head of the user, signals may be emitted and received via the unscreened rear component 12 without attenuation. This directional screening solves the problem experienced by prior art screening devices which seek to contain overall electromagnetic radiation emissions from a mobile telephone which can, in turn, result in overheating of the mobile telephone, loss of signal strength, loss of operating range, reduced battery life and poor sound quality.

Additional reductions in electromagnetic radiation

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emissions can also be achieved in the carrying casing 10 of the present invention by selectively coating areas of the interior surfaces of rear component 12. It has been found that coating the entire internal surface of component 11 and partial coating of rear component 12, whilst limiting the electromagnetic radiation received by a head and hand of a user, does not impair the functioning of a mobile telephone encased by the carrying casing 10.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that selective screening of the carrying casing 10 is possible so as to provide effective screening of electromagnetic radiation in the direction of a user without experiencing the impaired mobile telephone function associated with prior art devices.

Whilst in the embodiment described above electromagnetic radiation screening is provided by means of a coating of conductive paint, other forms of screening element could be used. For example, effective screening could alternatively be provided in the form of a layer of mesh material which is embedded within the carrying casing 10 during moulding. Also, particulate materials may be added to the raw materials before or during manufacture so as to form a matrix of screening elements throughout the carrying casing 10. It will be appreciated that the carrying casing 10 may be selectively screened as described above using these alternative elements. A mesh or matrix of screening elements may also be provided within the shield 21 or covers used for apertures 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 or within the membrane key pad 35. This is particularly advantageous where it is important for a user to view underlying information

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displayed on or by the encased mobile telephone 50 which would otherwise be covered by an opaque coating of conductive paint.

5 It will be appreciated that many modifications may be made to the above described embodiments of the present invention without departing from the scope of the invention. For example, new electromagnetic radiation screening technologies may be implemented
10 within the carrying casing 10. New designs of mobile telephone with substantially different geometries, such as flip phones, can be catered for with suitable amendment to the geometry of carrying casing 10. Also, it will be appreciated that the carrying casing
15 10 could be split into upper and lower components as opposed to front and rear components. Such an arrangement may be especially desirable when a mobile telephone to be encased is of substantially continuous cross section so as to permit its introduction into
20 the two or more components of the carrying casing 10.

CLAIMS

1. A mobile telephone carrying casing which can encase, contain and protect a mobile telephone carried thereby, wherein:

the casing is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists wholly or principally of a rigid plastics material;

the casing comprises at least two parts, defining front and rear components, the front component encasing the front face of the mobile telephone and the rear component encasing the rear face of the mobile telephone, the components meeting in a line spaced apart from the front and rear faces of these components; and

the casing allows a user to operate the encased mobile telephone whilst carried in the casing.

2. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 1 wherein no part of the encased mobile telephone extends beyond the casing.

3. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the front and rear components meet in a plane substantially parallel to the front and rear faces.

4. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the meeting line between front and rear components is non-linear.

5. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 4 wherein the non-linear meeting line is of castellated form.

6. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the front and rear components are attached by connecting means.

5 7. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 6 wherein the front and rear components are releasably attached by the connecting means.

10 8. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7 wherein the connecting means includes hinges.

15 9. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 8 wherein the connecting means comprises one or more clips located on one or more of the components which releasably fasten to opposing mating hooks or recesses provided on another component.

20 10. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 6 wherein the connecting means comprises a tongue and groove arrangement, with one or more tongues provided on one or more of the components which are slidably held in one or more grooves
25 provided on another component.

30 11. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 10 wherein the connecting means further comprises one or more clips located on one or more of the components which releasably fasten to opposing mating hooks or recesses provided on another component.

35 12. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the rear

component comprises a removable panel which allows access to the interior of the casing when the front and rear components are joined together.

5 13. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the front component comprises a removable panel which allows access to the interior of the casing when the front and rear components are joined together.

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14. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein at least one component is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means which attenuates electromagnetic radiation.

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15. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 14 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means provides a shield positioned between a head of a user and the encased mobile telephone.

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16. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 14 or claim 15 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means causes attenuation of the electromagnetic radiation only on the side of the casing nearest a head of a user, the electromagnetic radiation being free to radiate from the remainder of the casing without attenuation.

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17. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 16 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means is selectively incorporated in one or more desired regions of the casing.

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18. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in

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any one of claims 14 to 17 wherein the electromagnetic screening means comprises a coating applied to a surface of one or more of the components of the casing.

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19. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 18 wherein the coating contains metallic particles.

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20. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metallic particles are nickel.

21. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metallic particles are copper.

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22. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metallic particles are silver.

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23. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metallic particles are gold.

24. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 19 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of two or more metals.

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25. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 24 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of nickel and copper.

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26. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 24 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of nickel and silver.

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27. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 24 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of

nickel and gold.

28. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 24 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of copper and silver.

29. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 24 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of copper and gold.

30. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 24 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of silver and gold.

31. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 30 wherein the coating is a paint.

32. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 31 wherein the coating is sprayed on a surface of one more components.

33. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 32 wherein the coating is sprayed on an interior surface one or more components.

34. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 31 wherein the coating is sprayed on a plurality of surfaces of one or more components.

35. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 17 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means comprises a mesh.

36. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 35 wherein the mesh comprises a metal.

5 37. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 35 wherein the mesh comprises an alloy of metal.

10 38. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 35 wherein the mesh comprises a composite material.

15 39. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 35 to 38 wherein the mesh comprises apertures whose maximum dimension is less than one half of a wavelength of the smallest wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted by the carried mobile telephone.

20 40. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 39 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means provided in the casing forms a screen between a head of a user and the sources of electromagnetic radiation in the carried mobile telephone.

25 41. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 40 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means is selectively positioned in the casing so that it does not impair the function of the mobile telephone.

30 42. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which comprises an aperture for alignment with an earpiece of the mobile telephone carried thereby.

35

43. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which comprises an aperture for alignment with a microphone of a mobile telephone carried thereby.

5

44. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which comprises an aperture through which function keys of the carried mobile telephone are accessible.

10

45. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which comprises an aperture through which a display screen of the carried mobile telephone can be viewed.

15

46. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 1 or any one of claims 3 to 45 which comprises an aperture through which an antenna of the carried mobile telephone can project.

20

47. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims which comprises an aperture through which the mobile telephone can be recharged.

25

48. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claims 42 to 47 wherein at least one of the apertures is shielded with a cover.

30

49. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 48 wherein the cover is retractable or removable.

35

50. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 48 or claim 49 wherein the cover is provided

with electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation.

51. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
5 any one of the preceding claims which comprises components injection moulded from a thermoplastic.

52. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
10 any one of the preceding claims which has components at least partially composed of Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene.

53. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
15 any one of the preceding claims which has components at least partially composed of a polycarbonate material.

54. A mobile carrying casing as claimed in any one of
20 the preceding claims which comprises a membrane key pad composed of a flexible material, which overlays the keys of an encased mobile telephone and which has keys which project through apertures in the casing, thus enabling activation of the keys of the encased
25 mobile telephone by depression of the keys of the membrane key pad.

55. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
30 claim 54 wherein the membrane key pad is attached to the remainder of the casing.

56. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
claim 54 or claim 55 wherein the membrane key pad is
at least partially shielded by at least one cover.

35 57. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in

claim 56 wherein the cover is retractable or removable.

58. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
5 any one of claims 54 to 57 wherein the membrane keypad is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation.

59. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in
10 any one of the preceding claims wherein at least one of the exterior surfaces of the components contains grooves which ease gripping and thus separation of the components of the casing.

15 60. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims further comprising attachment means for attaching the casing to clothing of a user.

20 61. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims further comprising attachment means for attaching the casing to a belt of a user.

25 62. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims further comprising attachment means for attaching the casing to a holster located in a fixed place, such as the dashboard of a car.

30 63. A mobile telephone carrying casing which can encase, contain, and protect a mobile telephone carried thereby, wherein:

35 the casing is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists

- 30 -

wholly or principally of a rigid plastics material;

the casing comprises at least two parts which can be separated to allow introduction of a mobile telephone between the parts and joined together to encase the introduced mobile telephone;

at least one part is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means; and

the casing allows a user to operate the encased mobile telephone whilst carried in the casing.

64. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 63 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means provides a shield positioned between a head of a user and the encased mobile telephone.

65. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 63 or claim 64 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means causes attenuation of the electromagnetic radiation only on the side of the casing nearest a head of a user, the electromagnetic radiation being free to radiate from the remainder of the casing without attenuation.

66. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 65 wherein the at least two casing parts define front and rear components, the front component encasing the front face of the mobile telephone and the rear component encasing the rear face of the mobile telephone, the components meeting in a line spaced apart from the front and rear faces of these components.

67. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 66 wherein no part of the encased mobile telephone extends beyond the casing.

69. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 68 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means is selectively incorporated in one or more desired regions of the casing.

70. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 69 wherein the electromagnetic screening means comprises a coating applied to a surface of one or more of the components of the casing.

71. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 70 wherein the coating contains metallic particles.

72. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 71 wherein the metallic particles are nickel.

73. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 71 wherein the metallic particles are copper.

74. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 71 wherein the metallic particles are silver.

75. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 71 wherein the metallic particles are gold.

76. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 71 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of two or more metals.

77. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 76 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of nickel and copper.

78. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 76 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of nickel and silver.

5

79. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 76 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of nickel and gold.

10

80. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 76 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of copper and silver.

15

81. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 76 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of copper and gold.

20

82. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 76 wherein the metallic particles are alloys of silver and gold.

25

83. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 70 to 82 wherein the coating is a paint.

30

84. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 70 to 83 wherein the coating is sprayed on a surface of one or more components.

85. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 70 to 84 wherein the coating is sprayed on an interior surface one or more components.

35

86. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 70 to 83 wherein the coating is

- 33 -

sprayed on a plurality of surfaces of one or more components.

5 87. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 69 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening comprises a mesh.

10 88. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 87 wherein the mesh comprises a metal.

89. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 87 wherein the mesh comprises an alloy of metal.

15 90. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 87 wherein the mesh comprises a composite material.

20 91. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 87 to 90 wherein the mesh comprises apertures whose maximum dimension is less than one half of a wavelength of the smallest wavelength electromagnetic radiation emitted by the mobile telephone.

25 92. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 91 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means provided in the casing forms a screen between a head of a user and the sources of electromagnetic radiation in the carried mobile
30 telephone.

35 93. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 92 wherein the electromagnetic radiation screening means is selectively positioned in the casing so that it does not impair the function of

the mobile telephone.

94. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 93 which comprises an aperture for alignment with an earpiece of the mobile telephone carried thereby.

95. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 94 which comprises an aperture for alignment with a microphone of a mobile telephone carried thereby.

96. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 95 which comprises an aperture through which function keys of the carried mobile telephone are accessible.

97. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 96 which comprises an aperture through which a display screen of the carried mobile telephone can be viewed.

98. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 66 or any one of claims 68 to 97 which comprises an aperture through which an antenna of the carried mobile phone can project.

99. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 98 which comprises an aperture through which the mobile telephone can be recharged.

100. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 94 to 99 wherein at least one of the apertures is shielded with a cover.

- 35 -

101. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 100 wherein the cover is retractable or removable.

5 102. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 100 or claim 101 wherein the cover is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation.

10 103. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 102 which comprises components injection moulded from a thermoplastic.

15 104. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 103 which has components at least partially composed of Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene.

20 105. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 104 which has components at least partially composed of a polycarbonate material.

25 106. A mobile carrying casing as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 105 which comprises a membrane key pad composed of a flexible material, which overlays the keys of an encased mobile telephone and which has keys which project through apertures in the casing, thus enabling activation of the keys of the encased mobile telephone by depression of the keys of the membrane
30 key pad.

107. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 106 wherein the membrane key pad is attached to the remainder of the casing.

108. A mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in claim 106 or claim 107 wherein the membrane keypad is provided with electromagnetic radiation screening means to attenuate electromagnetic radiation.

5

109. Use of a mobile telephone carrying casing as claimed in any one of the preceding claims to encase, contain and protect a mobile telephone, the mobile telephone already having a casing which is an integral part of the mobile telephone.

10

110. A method of encasing, containing and protecting a mobile telephone, and of screening electromagnetic radiation emitted by the mobile telephone, the method comprising the steps of:

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providing a carrying casing which is an integer separate and independent from the carried mobile telephone which consists wholly or principally of a rigid plastics material, the casing comprising at least two separable parts having connecting means and an electromagnetic screening means,

20

separating the casing into the at least two parts;

introducing the mobile telephone to be carried into one of the separated parts; and

25

joining the at least two parts to encase the mobile telephone and using the connecting means to secure the casing; wherein:

the method allows a user to operate the mobile telephone whilst carried in the casing; and

30

the electromagnetic screening means attenuates electromagnetic radiation emitted by the carried mobile telephone.

35

FIG. 1.

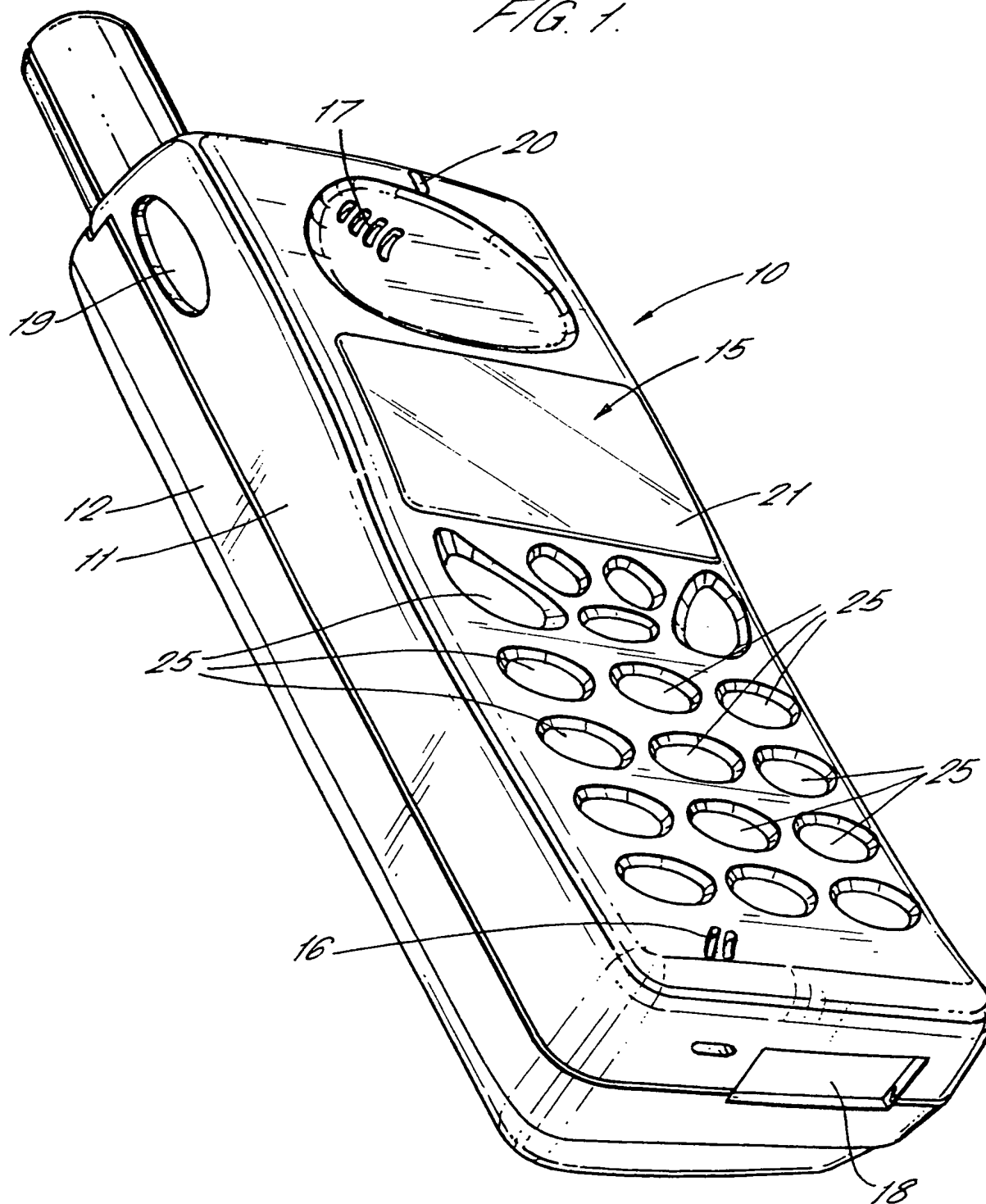
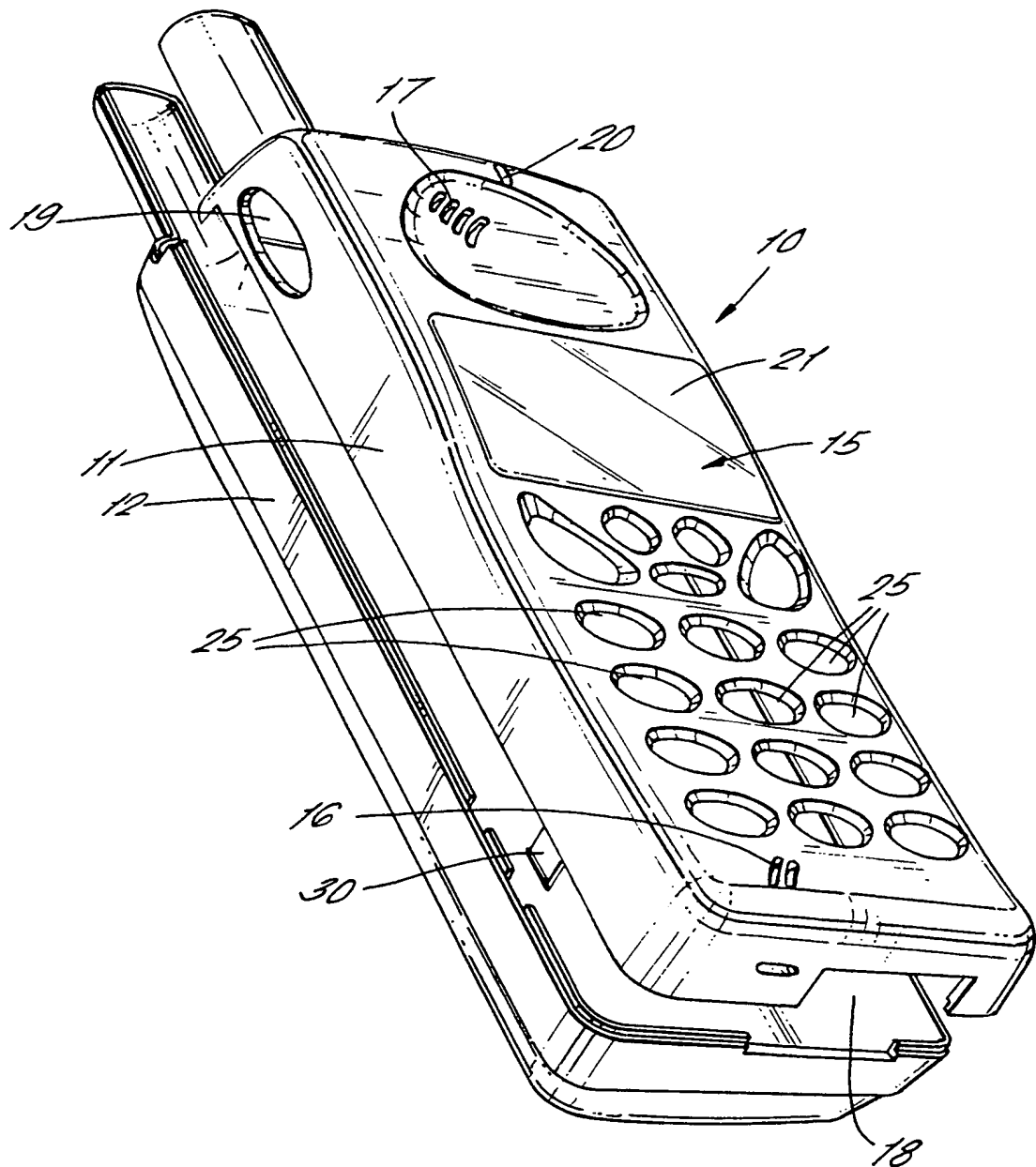


FIG. 2.



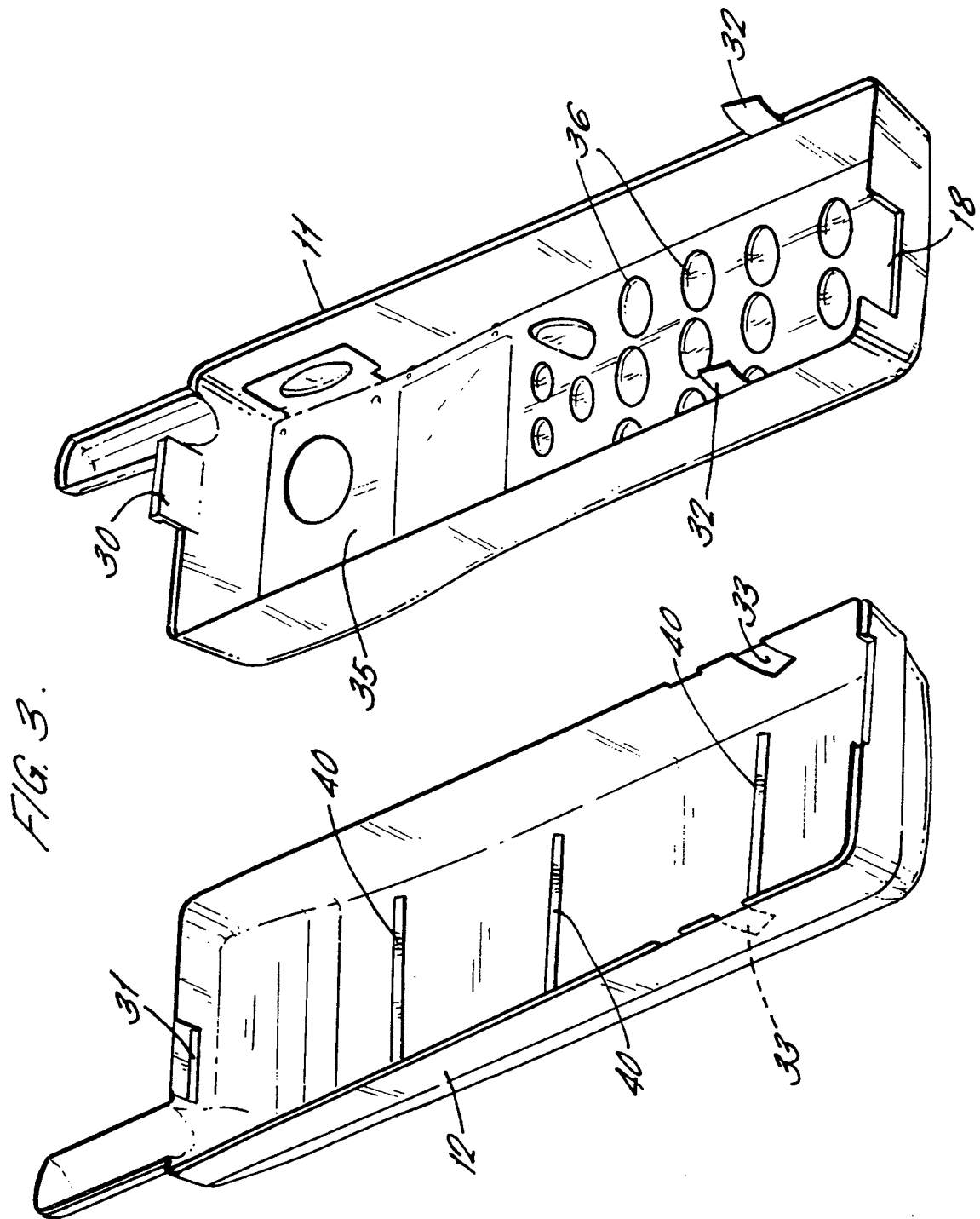


FIG. 4.

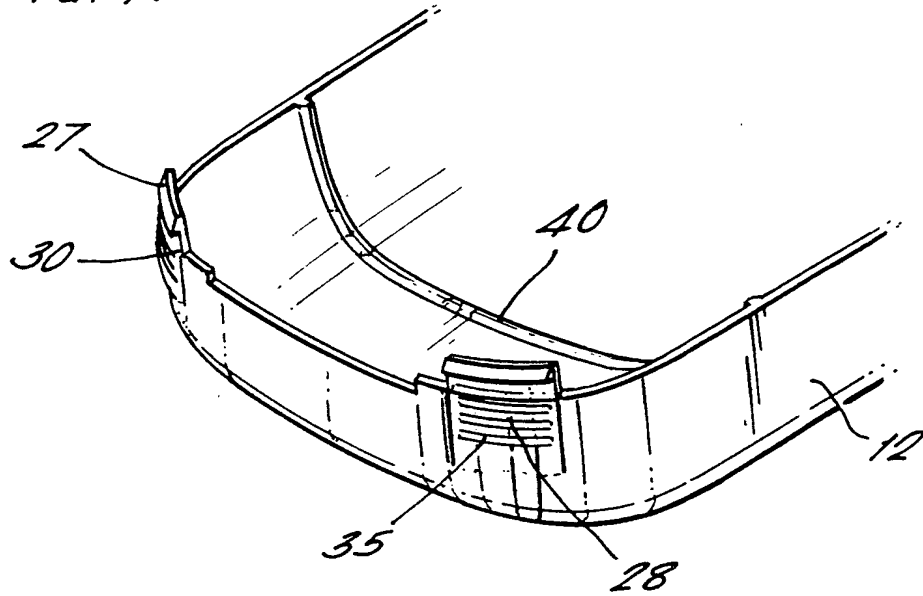
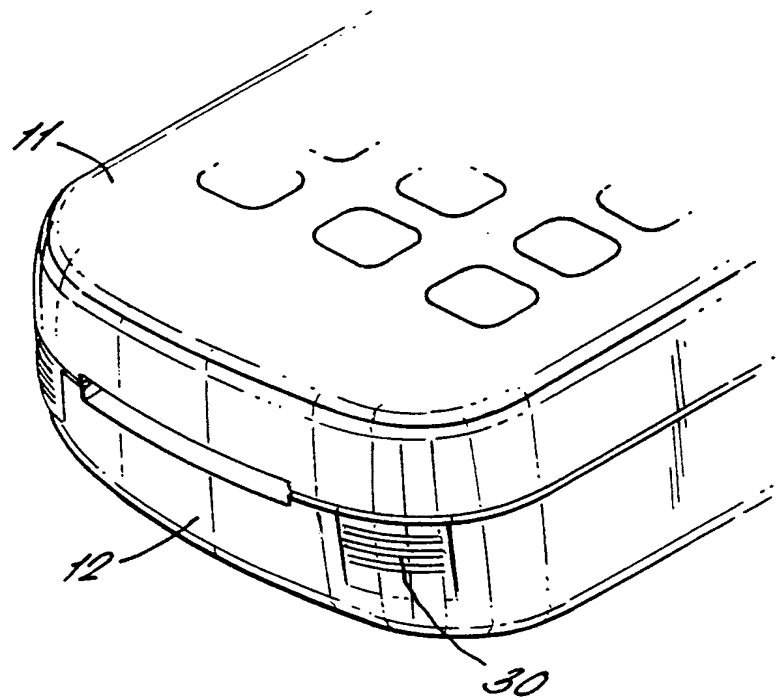
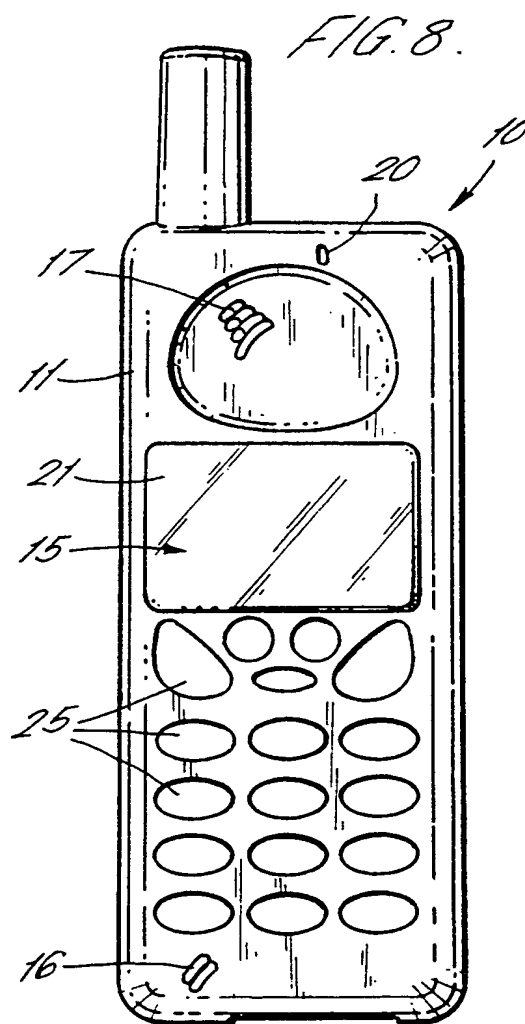
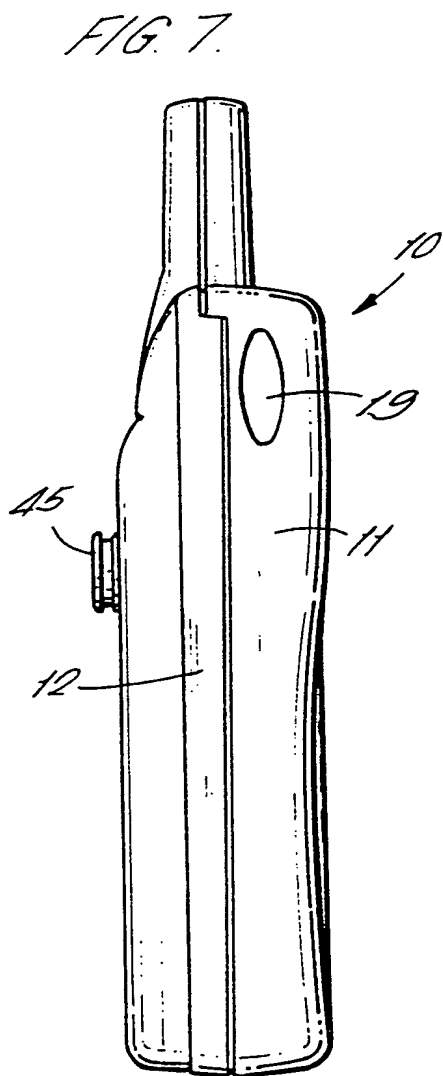
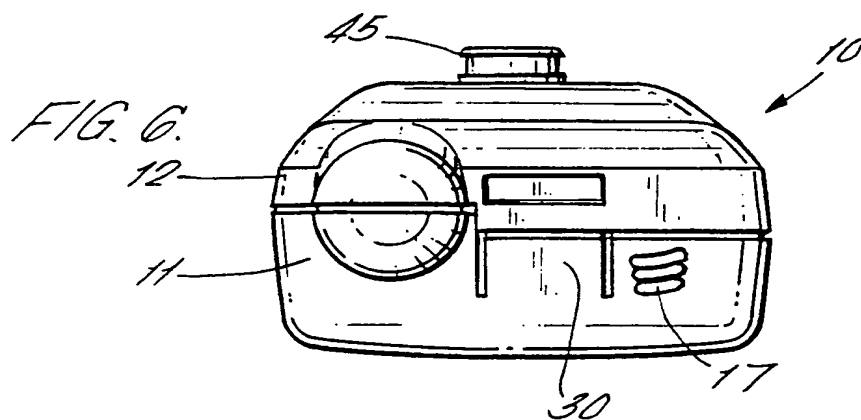


FIG. 5.





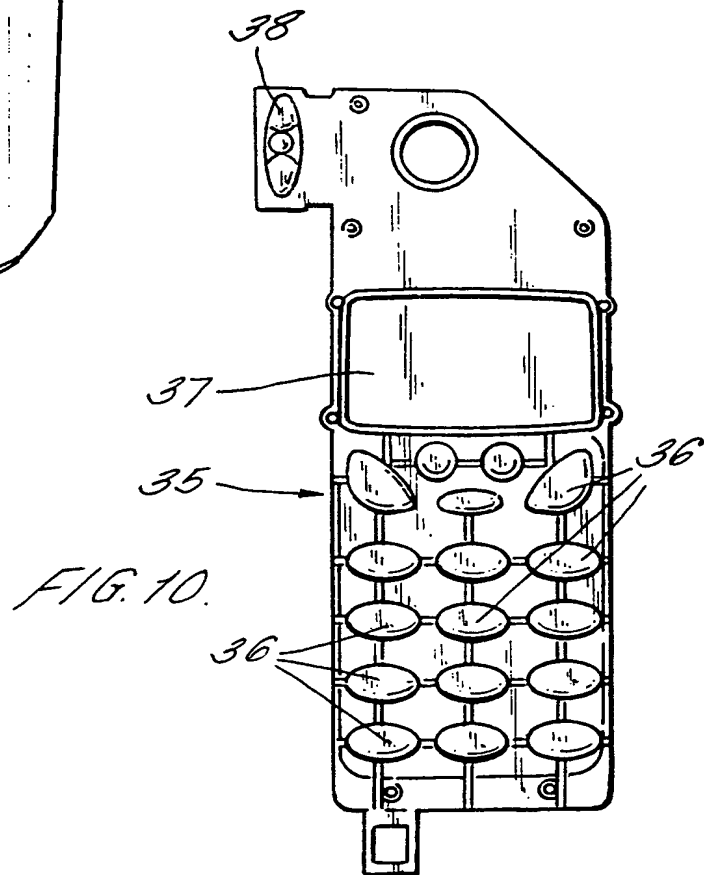
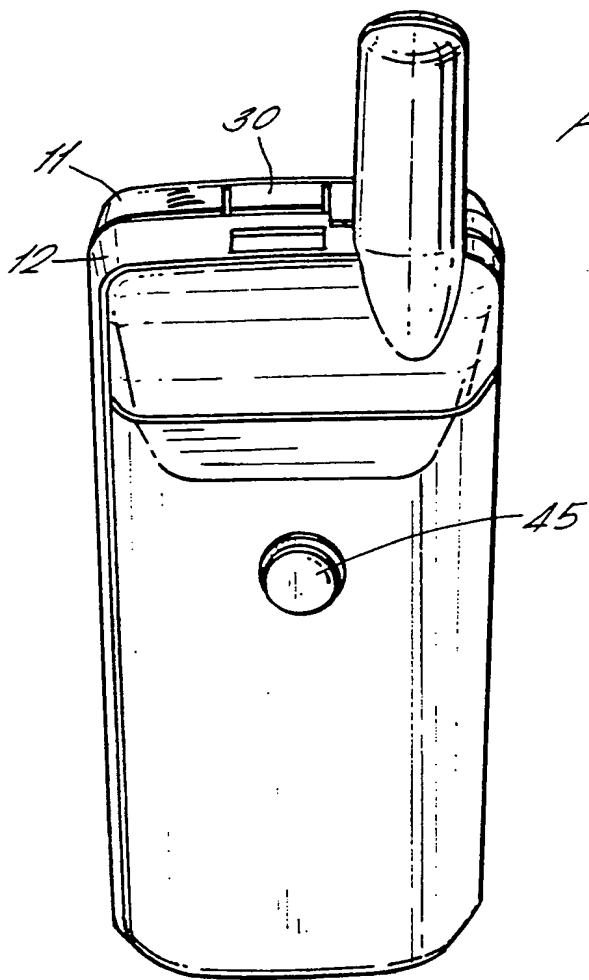


FIG. 11.

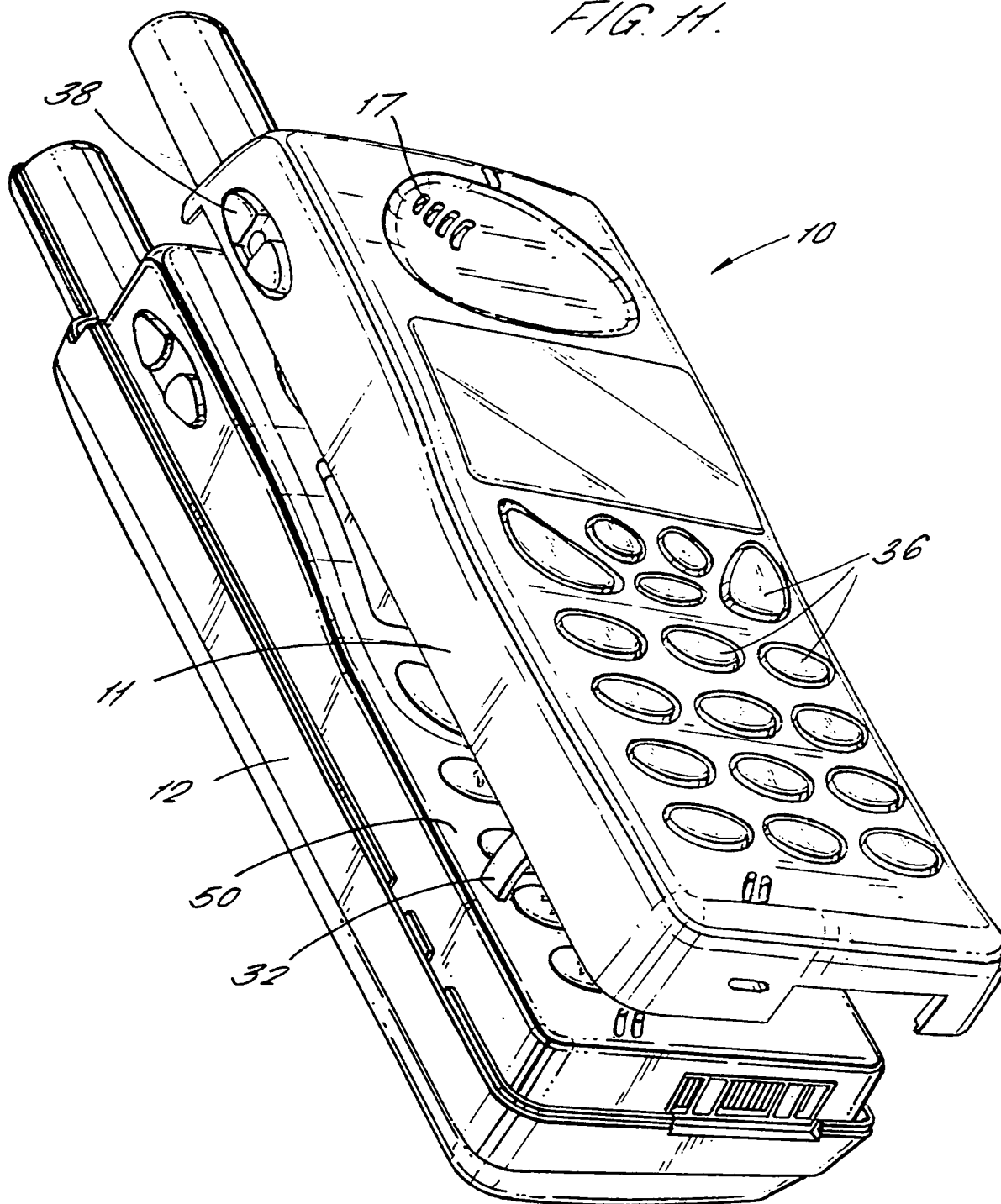
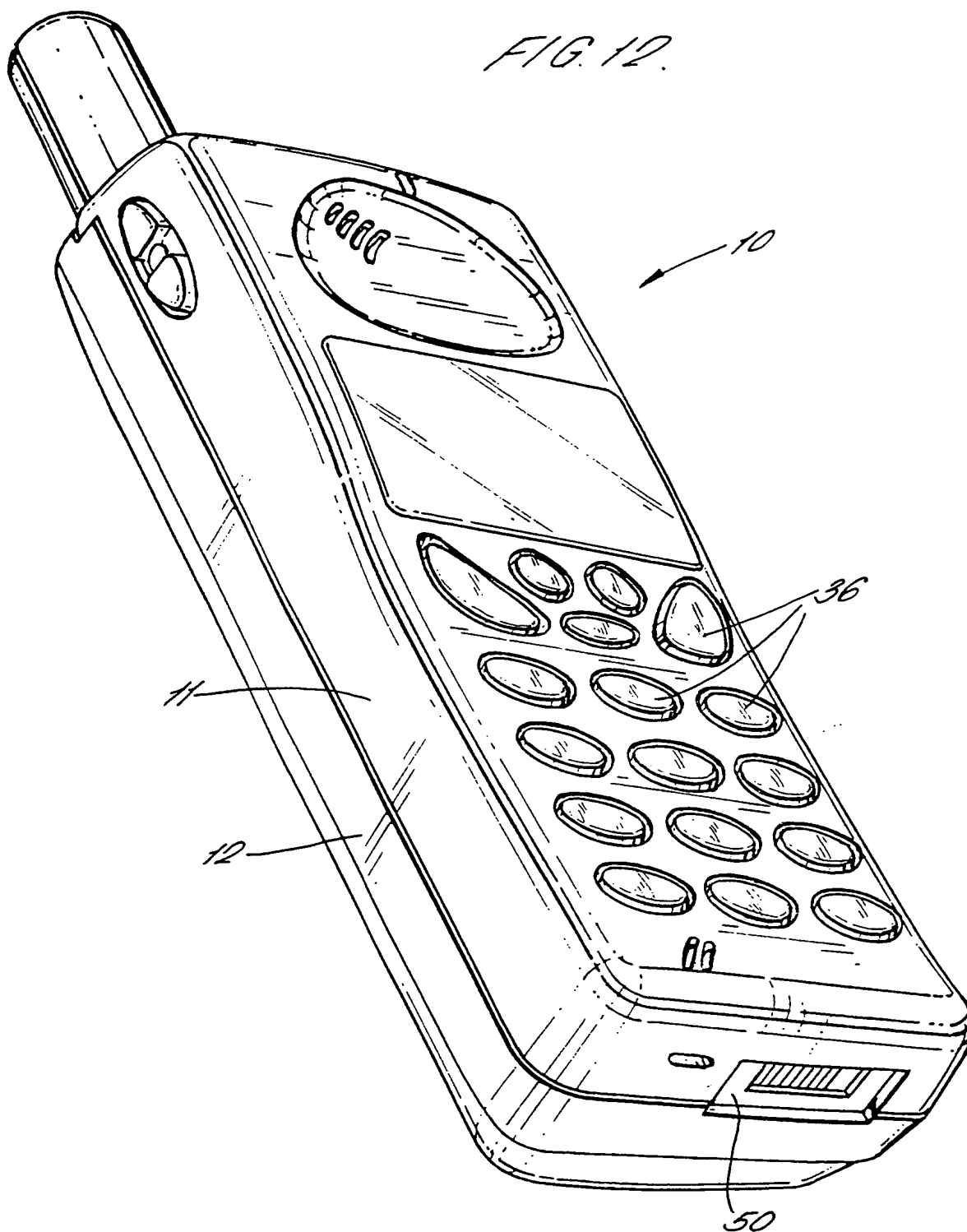


FIG. 12.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC./GB 99/02873

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04B1/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 97 41717 A (GELLER URI ;PROTECTOR DEV LTD (IL); GITLIS MEIR (IL)) 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06) page 6, line 1 -page 8, line 11; figures 1-4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--- -/--</p>	1-4,6, 12-110

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/11/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Andersen, J.G.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/GB 99/02873

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 196 02 706 A (HOELTER HEINZ) 31 July 1997 (1997-07-31)	1-3, 6, 8, 13-16, 18-40, 44, 63-92, 96, 109, 110
A	the whole document	4, 5, 7, 9-12, 17, 41-43, 45-62, 93-95, 97-108
Y	GB 2 302 474 A (WILSON LESLIE RONALD) 15 January 1997 (1997-01-15)	1-3, 6, 8, 13-16, 18-40, 44, 63-92, 96, 109, 110
A	page 6, line 24 -page 9, line 34; figures 2, 3	4, 5, 7, 9-12, 17, 41-43, 45-62, 93-95, 97-108
A	DE 298 07 853 U (WANG CHENG NENG) 30 July 1998 (1998-07-30)	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/02873

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9741717 A	06-11-1997	US 5726383 A AU 2402497 A DE 29723581 U EP 0846407 A	10-03-1998 19-11-1997 27-05-1999 10-06-1998
DE 19602706 A	31-07-1997	NONE	
GB 2302474 A	15-01-1997	AU 7317696 A CN 1203709 A EP 0857374 A WO 9715982 A NO 981897 A NZ 320440 A	15-05-1997 30-12-1998 12-08-1998 01-05-1997 15-06-1998 28-10-1999
DE 29807853 U	30-07-1998	NONE	

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

REC'D 08 DEC 2000	
WIPO	PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

15

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference AWP/PEH/48979/002	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB99/02873	International filing date (day/month/year) 01/09/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 01/09/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H04B1/38		
Applicant MANPUS MOULDINGS LIMITED et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 28/03/2000	Date of completion of this report 06.12.2000
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer De Vries, J Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8949



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB99/02873

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).)*:

Description, pages:

1-20 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-110 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1/8-8/8 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB99/02873

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1 - 110
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	1 - 110
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1 - 110
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1). Claim 1

Claim 1 pertains to a mobile phone carrying case which is
of a rigid plastic material
and is of at least two parts , front and rear, joined at a line spaced apart from the
front and rear
and which allows the encased phone to still be operated while in the casing.

2). The prior art of the Search report shows various casings for mobile phones,
however none of which are specified as "rigid" or shown as two piece with a join
as specified in claim 1.

GB-A-0 2302 474 shows a box form casing with a closure flap made or
"appropriate plastics material" (page 8 lines 17 to 31). The phone appears to be
operable while in the casing but certain fixtures may be attached by stitching
(page 9) which implies that although the casing may be stiff enough to hold the
box form , this stiffness is not a requisite and it may also be of a soft, pliable
stitchable material. The casing is also not two piece.

In DE-A-196 02 706 protection from electromagnetic radiation is provided for a
mobile phone but details of the phone cover are not given as to material or form.

3). Therefore , as none of the prior art documents show or hint at the combination of
features of the phone cover of claim 1, this claimed subject matter appears to
meet the requirements of Articles 33(2) and (3) PCT.

4). Dependent claims 2 to 62 would also appear to meet the requirements of novelty
and inventive step in combination with claim 1.

5). Claim 63

Claim 63 also pertains to a two part, rigid plastics phone carrying casing with an
additional electromagnetic radiation screening means.

As discussed above the rigid two piece phone carrying casing is not disclosed in
the prior art. Thus claim 63 would also appear to meet the requirements of Articles
33() and (3) as do its dependent claims 64 to 108.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/02873

6). Claim 110

Claim 110 pertains to a method of encasing a mobile phone and screening electromagnetic radiation emitted therefrom by providing the separate two piece rigid casing of claims 1 or 63. It would therefore also appear to meet the requirements of Articles 33(2) and (3) PCT.

Re Item VII

Certain defects in the international application

- 1). Contrary to the requirements of the **PCT** :-
 - a). independent claims 1, 63 and 110 are not in the two-part form in accordance with Rule 6.3(b) PCT, which in the present case would be appropriate, with those features known in combination from the prior art (D1 : GB-A-2 302 474) being placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b)(i) PCT) and with the remaining features being included in the characterising part (Rule 6.3(b)(ii) PCT),
 - b). and the closest prior art, such as D1, was not cited nor summarised in the description (Rule 5.1(a)(ii)).

Re Item VIII

Certain observations on the international application

- 1). As claim 109 pertains to the "use" of a casing as claimed in claims 1 to 108, it must be understood in the light of PCT Examination Guidelines III.4.9 such that it is read as a "process" for encasing a mobile telephone or "method". As a method for encasing a phone is also given in claim 110 there would appear to be an overlap of claimed subject matter leading to a lack of clarity contrary to the requirements of Article 6 PCT.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 48979/002	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 99/ 02873	International filing date (day/month/year) 01/09/1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 01/09/1998
Applicant MANPUS MOULDINGS LIMITED et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

a. With regard to the language, the International search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☒ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

3
☐ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IS 99/02873

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 H04B1/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 97 41717 A (GELLER URI ;PROTECTOR DEV LTD (IL); GITLIS MEIR (IL)) 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06) page 6, line 1 -page 8, line 11; figures 1-4 --- -/-	1-4, 6, 12-110

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 November 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/11/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Andersen, J.G.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/02873

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 196 02 706 A (HOELTER HEINZ) 31 July 1997 (1997-07-31)	1-3, 6, 8, 13-16, 18-40, 44, 63-92, 96, 109, 110
A	the whole document	4, 5, 7, 9-12, 17, 41-43, 45-62, 93-95, 97-108
Y	GB 2 302 474 A (WILSON LESLIE RONALD) 15 January 1997 (1997-01-15)	1-3, 6, 8, 13-16, 18-40, 44, 63-92, 96, 109, 110
A	page 6, line 24 -page 9, line 34; figures 2, 3	4, 5, 7, 9-12, 17, 41-43, 45-62, 93-95, 97-108
A	DE 298 07 853 U (WANG CHENG NENG) 30 July 1998 (1998-07-30)	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC 99/02873

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9741717 A	06-11-1997	US 5726383 A AU 2402497 A DE 29723581 U EP 0846407 A	10-03-1998 19-11-1997 27-05-1999 10-06-1998
DE 19602706 A	31-07-1997	NONE	
GB 2302474 A	15-01-1997	AU 7317696 A CN 1203709 A EP 0857374 A WO 9715982 A NO 981897 A NZ 320440 A	15-05-1997 30-12-1998 12-08-1998 01-05-1997 15-06-1998 28-10-1999
DE 29807853 U	30-07-1998	NONE	

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

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ACH

International filing date (day/month/year)

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Priority date (day/month/year)

01 September 1998 (01.09.98)

Applicant

DAWKINS, Derek

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:



in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

28 March 2000 (28.03.00)



in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

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Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38